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YEAR

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGEWHOLE
NO.

499

Watch for "The Reason for Socialism."

At Waterloo, Ia., the Rev. Noah Garwick is the Socialist candidate for mayor.

"Oh, I don't care to bother with any of your isms," says the wise guy. "Capitalism is good enough for me!" And it probably is.

How resound the capitalist papers were when it was definitely known that the assassination of the king of Portugal and his son was not the work of the laboring classes! Then, like the war of rulers, it became respectable and merely a political happening.

All over the country there is a manifest tendency toward Socialism on the part of the Christian ministers. The Rev. Dr. J. D. Long of Parkside Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, is preaching Socialistic sermons. The Rev. F. W. Long, of Huron, S. D., is out in favor of Socialism. The Rev. A. Noll, of the Reformed Church at McKeesport, Penn., is preaching a series of Socialist sermons. At Morristown, N. J., the Rev. Oliver C. Horsman, Baptist, announces that Socialism has given him added inspiration. And so on. A significant tendency, all right.

The old gammon is still being fed out to the people. Here's a college professor handing out the following:

"If the whole people will rise up out of suspicion, distrust and ignorance concerning economic conditions and insist that no man shall have their votes or their following who defames his country, sixty days will put an end to these hard times and they will not return while we maintain our self-respect and insist that the rich and poor shall live and work together in harmony under the guiding providence of that God who made them all."

Do you see anything green in our eyes, Mr. College Professor?

The Rev. W. A. Hobson, a Congregational minister who has returned to London after a stay of several years in Australia, writes in emphatic terms of the good influence of woman suffrage upon social legislation in that country.

Among other things he says: "During the five years I resided in Queensland the woman's vote decided the question as to shop closing and eight hours per day labor, with the result that the people do just as much shopping before 6 p.m. as they do in England before 9 or 10 p.m., and the people, young and old, are free for healthy recreation. A further result is a minimum of crime and immorality."

In reference to the suffrage demands that are being made in Prussia, Vorwärts, official organ of the Socialists, says:

"There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage has been won. Will the government dare to more and despise the demand of the people? We await the casting of the responsibility upon the privileged and governing classes. Thirty millions of the 37,000,000 people in Prussia are without property and without rights. Social-Democracy will organize the 30,000,000 and make their demand irresistible. The government now has the word, but the people will have the final word."

The significant thing just now in England is the passing of the Liberal party. Nearer and nearer rolls the time when the line of political demarcation will be sharply drawn between capitalism as represented in the Tory or Conservative party and the Social-Democrats. On a recent labor amendment in the house of parliament the government only won out by a lead of 49. The amendment was fought in many speeches and the government threw its strength against it, but the result was not very encouraging. The Irish members, most of the unionists and a few radicals joined the Socialists and Laborites, with the result that the amendment was defeated by a vote of only 195 to 146.

There are now four active Socialists in the British Columbia legislature. Recently they inaugurated a move to unseat the lieutenant governor, James Dunsmuir, a coal baron who is using his power in the body for his own business interests. Dunsmuir is charged with having contracted the Canadian-Nippon Co. for 200 Japanese coolies to work in his mines.

The Socialists also caused comment when not long ago they respected their manhood enough to keep their seats in the face of all precedents to the contrary when the lieutenant governor delivered the speech from the throne. Socialism will break down a lot of nonsensical flummery and empty homage paying to titled nobodies before it gets through.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY DESTINED to SAVE CIVILIZATION

LIKE every new phase of civilization, Socialism thus far has received the attention only of the oppressed and the lowly. The opulent and the rich have no reason to wish for a change of the system. They do not, as a rule, want to hear anything about it.

Until of late, outside of the working class, only students of history, of political economy, and a few advanced thinkers have given any attention to the principles of Socialism. Most other people have only a very vague idea even of its basis. Yet Socialism is in the foreground of discussion.

IS CAPITALISM THE END OF ALL THINGS?

Socialism stands for a new civilization.

Of course, with people who believe that whatever is will exist forever, and that we have reached the acme of civilization, it is entirely useless to argue.

But surely no educated man believes that the present conditions are the end of all things.

That we have not reached the end of our national development is clear. Every new invention and every new political question proves that to us. And it would be sad indeed if we had reached "the end." We then should soon be on a level with China.

And we need not explain that the Social-Democratic movement is not to be traced to the irresponsible work of individual agitators or eccentric persons.

WHAT IS SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY?

The very name of our party, "Social-Democracy," proclaims our aims.

In regard to the political form we demand the rule of the people, i.e., democracy. In regard to the economic sphere, and the spirit which shall manifest itself in this form and give life to it, we demand Socialism, that is, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Thus we shall have Social-Democracy. A democracy which is founded on economic independence, upon the political and industrial equality of opportunity for all.

INDUSTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.

Determined opponents of the present capitalistic system of in-

dustry as the Social-Democrats are, still they never think of calling the concentration of capital the cause of all evil.

Social-Democrats do not try to smash the trusts as such. On the contrary, the Social-Democracy appreciates so fully the advantages of industrial production on a large scale that we wish its most perfect development, which is impossible under the capitalist system.

The control of production by the people as a whole means the highest possible perfection of industry on a large scale.

WE FEEL IT.

And we all deeply feel the disadvantages of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution on a large scale.

We observe how the railroads, street car companies, and other public service corporations corrupt our legislatures. We notice how our life insurance savings are simply furnishing funds for high-financiers. We witness how the largest factory owners combine into trusts which are "financed" by banks, and how the meat trust, the oil trust, the steel trust, and all the other trusts are "regulating prices," and how, moreover, some of these trusts are ruining the health of the people.

We all see it. We all feel it. And we all know it.

HAVE OUR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

Then we all must also comprehend that the owners of these sheets and strips of paper (which, under our present system, stand for "capital") virtually decide how much we shall pay for our coffee and our bread, how much for our kerosene and our coal, and how much we are to spend for our houses, clothing, etc.

In other words, they decide how well or how poorly we are to live. They have "the say" as to how long or how short a time we are permitted to live.

CANNOT WORK WHEN THEY WILL.

Now, another important consideration.

The workingmen, under present conditions, cannot employ themselves, but are dependent on the will and convenience of some "employer," who has the necessary capital. And not for love, nor for Christian charity, does the employer

give the workingmen employment. He does so to invest capital and to make a profit.

And since the working people of the country do not receive the full value of their products, can they be expected to buy back these products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country, and those on whom production mainly depends.

In this way (by the laboring people not being able to consume enough) and by the planless way in which production is carried on in general, the so-called over-production is created. That is, no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages. And in this way the so-called industrial crises originate.

They have come upon us about every fifteen years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand." And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry, because there is too much on hand.

Scores of such small merchants, driven to the wall by the proprietor of the mammoth store, have to be glad if the "prince" will make them his clerks and graciously allow them to help swell his income. In short, the smaller fortunes invested in production or commercial enterprise are by this cut-throat competition attracted to the great capital like iron filings to a magnet.

The great capitalist triumphs, the small capitalist becomes a clerk, a politician, a traveling agent, a saloonkeeper, a lawyer, or a parasite of one kind or another—sometimes even a wage-earner—the middle class disappears little by little. In fact, our social order may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rounds are torn away one by one.

This is another legitimate fruit of competition and private enterprise. The small employers are also waiting for a savior.

MAJORITY CANNOT OWN ANYTHING.

This system of private ownership has resulted in practically abolishing the possibility of private ownership for the great majority of the people.

Precisely then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the

control of property is increasing with a rapidity that threatens the integrity of the nation. The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and independence of the wage-earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of the wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

THE WOLVES SUCCEED BEST.

And who are the successful men? They are vulgar fellows, far from possessing eminent faculties or high attainments. They are men who have less knowledge or mental capacity than is required in many mechanical pursuits. They simply have a low animal devouring faculty, the faculty of the tiger or of the crocodile—aye, of the swine!

And have it well developed. It is these coarse, wolfish men who push to the wall many an intelligent and diligent manufacturer. They are the men who, by the employment and power of their capital, yearly ruin multitudes of hard-working small merchants, and boast that they are selling more goods in one day than the whole "crowd" of other stores in a week!

Scores of such small merchants, driven to the wall by the proprietor of the mammoth store, have to be glad if the "prince" will make them his clerks and graciously allow them to help swell his income. In short, the smaller fortunes invested in production or commercial enterprise are by this cut-throat competition attracted to the great capital like iron filings to a magnet.

The big grifter (or his heir) writes his check and he gets all the good or bad things his heart desires. He gets adulation, professional skill, wine and women, paragraphs in the newspapers and the disposal of political places.

The great capitalist triumphs, the small capitalist becomes a clerk, a politician, a traveling agent, a saloonkeeper, a lawyer, or a parasite of one kind or another—sometimes even a wage-earner—the middle class disappears little by little. In fact, our social order may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rounds are torn away one by one.

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PARTIES ACT FROM SELF-INTEREST.

These conditions are before our eyes in spite of all that is said by the capitalist press and the capitalist politicians.

And what remedy can the old political parties bring to the people?

Parties, like individuals, act from motives of self-interest.

Now both of the old parties are owned by the capitalists. This is a fact, not even denied by the more honest leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties.

And what can you do about it?

There is only one party in the field standing for the "new idea."

There is only one party representing in the political field the necessary outcome of the evolution in the economic field. That is the Social-Democratic party.

The Social-Democratic party stands squarely upon the principles of international Socialism. It relies wholly upon education and upon the development of the industrial forces. Both of these factors make for Socialism.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

The Social-Democratic party, while it is revolutionary in its final aim, is none the less distinctly evolutionary and constructive in its method.

Social reforms of all kinds are welcomed by the Social-Democrats for many reasons.

In the first place, by reforms we can stop the increasing pauperization, and consequently also the emigration of the masses of the people.

If real reforms are seriously taken up and carried out with determination, they may even lift the masses to a considerable extent.

But the main reason for our favoring them is because such reforms, if logically carried out, offer the possibility of a peaceful, lawful and orderly transformation of society.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY IS CONSTRUCTIVE.

The Social-Democratic party is the only true reform party in existence. We agitate for the organization of the masses. And organization everywhere means order. We educate, we enlighten, we reason, we discipline. And, therefore, besides order, we bring also law, reason, discipline and progress.

It is therefore absolutely false to represent our Social-Democracy as merely destructive, as intending to overthrow and annihilate society, as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses.

WE WANT TO SAVE CIVILIZATION.

Our Social-Democracy wants to maintain our culture and civilization, and bring it to a higher level.

Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction.

We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children.

Vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

Victor L. Berger.

The man who will do everything the law permits him to do is a scoundrel.—Blackstone.

SUCCORING THE UNEMPLOYED

MILWAUKEE TRADES COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF 100 GROWS TO 600 AND MOVES TO CITY HALL—CROWD SURPRISES AND DISCONCERTS POLITICIANS AND PRESS

Insulted by the Boy Mayor, but the City's Aldermen Will Act On the Tanners' Respectful Petition for Work—A Capitalist Press Shows Its Class Hatred

Milwaukee: Action has been begun for the relief of the unemployed by the city.

Last Monday the committee of 100 representing the Federated Trades Council, accompanied by a large gathering of workmen out of work, and others—in all making a procession five abreast that reached for over six blocks—proceeded to the city hall and presented the petition from the Trades Council asking that the city take steps to start such necessary public work as would give the various crafts and callings employment. The committee, headed by State Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, who is the business agent of the Trades Council, was met by the boy mayor in his office with a discourteous, misleading and insulting address, prepared by the politicians who now handle him, in which he tried to crawl out of taking any action because of alleged legal limitations imposed by the charter.

He did not dare, however, to refuse to forward the resolutions to the city council, then in session, and they were presented to the clerk and read under the head of communications. The aldermen unanimously received the communication and had it referred to the joint committee on finance, public buildings and grounds, and streets and alleys, with instructions to report back upon it at the next council meeting.

During the same session the committee report on the resolution of Ald. Buech (S.-D.) to provide for municipal lodging houses was received and the recommendation that a committee consisting of three aldermen, the county superintendent of poor and representatives of the two social settlements and the Associated Charities be sent to secure data on municipal lodging

houses in other cities and to make recommendations was unanimously passed, and the committee will be appointed without delay, we are assured.

The committee of one hundred had all gathered at the labor headquarters, 318 State Street, on Monday, by 3 o'clock, and many of the unemployed who were interested in the undertaking were there as well.

It had been announced that the committee would leave for the city

ball across the river at 3:30, but by some mistake it set out at 3, so that large numbers of men who reached the headquarters after that hour had to make their way in groups to join their fellows at the big city building.

In spite of this the procession of the committee and sympathizers was a long one and when it finally reached the city hall the corridors of that building and the galleries round the arcade in the center fairly swarmed with the brawn and

muscle of the city. Every available space in the galleries and lobby of the council chamber was also filled—with the exception of the rear lobby, which forms a sort of place sacred to the preferred lobbyists, and the door leading to that had been carefully barred. In all it was estimated that there were between six and seven hundred in the march and at the city hall. Considering that an unemployed procession had not been aimed at, the showing was a good indication of what an actual unemployed parade in Milwaukee would amount to.

On arrival at the city hall a sub-committee composed of business agents of the unions proceeded to the mayor's office. The committee consisted of:

Frank J. Weber, of the Federated Trades Council.

J. J. Handley, of the Machinists.

William Schwab, of the Iron Molders.

Arthur Kahn, of the Bakers and Confectioners.

F. W. Wilson, of the Machinists.

Mr. Weber presented the resolu-

(Continued on page 61)

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AS TO ASIA IN AMERICA

IT IS A LABOR QUESTION AND
EVEN MORE.

The Real Yellow Peril to the American People is the Big Employers Who are After Cheap Mongolian Labor to Lower the American Standard of Living.

The intention of the inhabitants of this continent, North and South, is to prevent conquest of our territory and destruction of the white race in the future—BLOODY RIOTING IN THE PRESENT—which would be the inevitable consequences of unchecked invasion by yellow people from Asia.

We don't want Chinese and Japanese in this country, except as agreeable occasional visitors, students, scientists and so on. We recognize the right of Asiatics to object to us whites in their territory, if they choose.

There is a great deal of sentimental nonsense talked about the right of the poor Asiatic.

But the right of self-protection comes first.

Asia for the Asiatics, if they want to keep it for themselves; these American continents and Europe and Australia for the whites—that is the white man's idea, AND IT ISN'T GOING TO BE CHANGED.

The English commercial Government made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Japanese. And then, by way of a good international joke, the Japanese in Vancouver sliced up a number of local British official. And the British colonies everywhere are refusing to let the Japanese in.

The Canadians have discovered what we already knew—that the Yellow Peril is not merely based on a desire of the Japanese or Chinese Government to force their people on us.

They are as well able to take care of themselves as we are of ourselves.

The real Yellow Peril IS HERE AT HOME.

THE RAILROADS AND OTHER BIG EMPLOYERS OF LABOR WANT ASIATICS.

In Canada a commission was appointed to find out why the Japanese had recently been coming in thousands. The report "places the blame upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and other large employers of labor, at whose direct instigation the Japanese Government modified its emigrant regulations."

The Japanese Government was

actually keeping its people at home. But the big railroads on this continent wanted the cheap labor. They wanted the Asiatics AS A MENACE TO THE TOO INDEPENDENT WHITE LABORERS.

And the Yellow Peril, which has resulted in bloodshed and might result in war, we discover to be the deliberate creation of corporations, glad enough to take twice their share of American prosperity, but unwilling to CONTRIBUTE their share to that prosperity if they could save it by putting yellow men in place of white.

The white races of Europe learned from Attila and many other Mongolians and other yellow men of the East THAT ASIA HAS GOT TO BE KEPT BACK AND KEPT OUT.

The white men in all countries must see to it that organized capitalistic selfishness within their borders does not let down the bars and let the yellow men in.

We have many men out of work in this country now. Will the sentimentalists ask themselves what would be the probable attitude of those men if they found themselves idle and saw ten thousand or a million yellow men working around them, ALWAYS READY TO CUT WAGES BELOW THE PRICE AT WHICH A WHITE MAN CAN WORK AND LIVE? Should we have a PEACEFUL country here under such conditions? Would it be possible to avoid most frightful bloodshed, horrible outrages?

It is better to hurt the feelings of the sentimentalists a little now by avoiding the cause, rather than to bring about a condition too frightening to be contemplated.—Arthur Brisbane.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky.

Six months ago I saw an old man upon a platform. At midnight employees took the chairs from the stage and let down the curtain. Annoyed at being kept up so late, they moved the furniture noisily. But the white-haired patriarch did not stop. He stepped to the front and spoke louder. He wildly waved a paper. His beautiful bearded face was illuminated as if with an aureole. He was the apotheosis of enthusiasm. His voice quivered—but with passion, not with fear. His hands trembled—but from emotion, not from age. One expression constantly recurred in his speech. It was the word "svoboda"—what other word is necessary?

Russia is famous for its circles, but the circle of Tchaykovsky was the most important of them all. Sophia Perovskaya, Stepiak, Kuprianoff, Kropotkin—these belonged to it. Its influence was felt in every province of Russia. The government trembled before it. Yet time and treachery crushed it. Nearly all its members were tortured in prisons, hanged on scaffolds or exiled to Siberia. A few escaped.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky was one of the few. For thirty years he has lived in other countries, preaching the one thing in the world worth preaching—Freedom! He is known by the noblest title that man has given to man—"Father of the Russian Revolution." Since he fled from his native land another generation has arisen, but they, too, are his children. The veteran pined to be among the youths. At last

desire conquered discretion, and old Tchaykovsky went back to Russia. So did Breshkovsky go back, and Leo Deutsch went back, and Olga Liubatovich went back, and Nicholas Morosvitch went back, and Hermann Lopatin went back. So do they nearly all go back—to death.

Tchaykovsky tonight is in that hell of horrors—the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. More sublime characters, more exalted martyrs, more profound thinkers have languished in this ghastly tomb than in any other that was built to hold captive the lovers of liberty. Hundreds of names I could quote you, and every one of them a softer soul than the heroes whose exploits are sung by poets and whose features are carved by sculptors.

Father, you could have spent the evening of your life in the rays of a shining sun. You could have sat quietly beneath the olive, enjoying the singing birds and the flowing brooks. A cosy armchair, a glowing fireside, a well-filled library, a loving comrade, care and comfort, peace and plenty—all these could have been yours. Instead you chose that grim coffin where the living are buried, that ghostly grave where the feet forget to walk and the tongue cannot speak, but where the heart always suffers and the brain can snap at any moment.

Father of the Revolution, you will perish among your children.

Father, with tears and love and outstretched arms and saddened souls, farewell.

Father, with our young spirits praying that the flame of your fire may leap up and burn in us, farewell.—Victor Robinson in *The Public*.

A Vision.

Me thought I had a wonderful vision. Throughout the beautiful land there was a dreadful plague. The mills and factories were stopped, banking conditions were strained and men were thrown out of work.

And as I looked I saw gathered about the public treasury hundreds of thousands of men from all walks of life, capitalists and laborers alike, holding up their hands in supplication to the government for aid.

"Give us money," said the capitalists, "for our reserve is impaired and we are worth only half of what we had before."

"Give us public work to do and pay us from the public treasury," said the workmen, "for we have no jobs and our families are starving."

I watched anxiously while the government pondered for a considerable time and then, with thumbs down toward the capitalists and with thumbs up toward the laborers, the government spoke thus:

"O ye capitalists! Avant! Ye would still have enough had ye much less. Ye have said that ye have raised yourself by your superior brain and skill. Go ye and repeat."

"O ye laborers! Ye have nothing but your jobs. When your jobs are gone you have nothing left. Besides, ye do not ask for money, but ye seek to do service by which ye may earn money. It is a fair request and shall be granted."

Then I awoke, rubbed my eyes and wondered in what strange country I could possibly be.—Ellis O. Jones in *Puck*.

After much persuasion, Sir John Astley allowed himself to be put forward, some years ago, as a Conservative candidate for Parliament from Lincolnshire. He confessed he knew little about politics, but entered into the campaign as rare sport. One day he addressed a meeting of electors at the village in the Isle of Axholme, and when he had finished, boldly challenged his hearers to fire questions at him. Presently there came the query: "What do you think of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's liquor bill?" For a moment Sir John was nonplussed, but only for a moment. Pulling himself together, he replied: "I can not answer for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's liquor bill, but I do know that last year my own was a duodenum too big!"

How To Tell Pure Beer

You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer. Get

Pabst Blue Ribbon

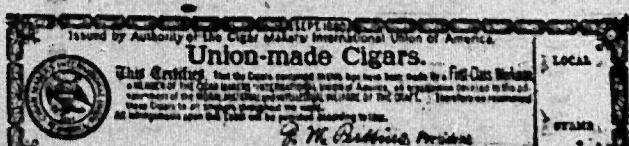
and you are sure of pure, clean, wholesome beer. It is the beer that never, throughout the long process of brewing, comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air and perfectly sterilized pipes, tubes and sealed storage tanks. It is the richest beer in food value, and always the best to drink, perfect in age, purity and strength.

Understand Brother Unionist

that the best made shoes—the shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions—the shoes that best stand wear—bear the Union Stamp, as shown herewith.

Ask your dealer for Union Stamp shoes, and if he can not supply you write BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT
THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST!



A Portentous Element.

Few who have contemplated the magnitude of the commerce of our inland water-ways, have stopped to consider the life of a class of men, known as "deck-hands." These men, as the name may imply, are those who are hired "by the trip" to perform the rough work requisite in running a modern freight-steamer. This kind of sailors have been in the past, and are to-day, the lowest paid of any of a ship's complement.

Until recently, their wages have not exceeded 83 cents a day, but since the "Lake Seamen's Union" was organized, they have received about a dollar a day, and their working conditions have also, to some extent, been improved. As no man, not driven to do so by stress of circumstances, would follow such an occupation for such a paltry wage, the steamboat companies have been compelled to accept nothing but tramps, or "lobbies" as deck-hands; hence, they have also been treated as such. As a rule, few make more than one voyage on the same boat. Then they leave.

They will remain on shore until the last cent is spent in the sailors' saloons, and in houses of ill-repute,

when they will again embark on another steamer, to make a few more dollars, so as to repeat the same performances. Although they are brutalized and degraded by the life they are leading, they are not as passive or as cringing as might be expected.

There is not much competition in that kind of work, and therefore, a "job" is easily obtained; in fact, sometimes officers of boats have trouble in securing enough "hands" for the run. It is consequently of little use for the mate or captain to try and infringe on their rights—they will simply tell the master to "go to h—," and leave the ship at the earliest port.

Class-consciousness is gradually dawning upon the dormant intellects of the deck hand, the same as upon the others of their benighted brethren; they are reading and are beginning to think, and not a few have become Socialists.

Some of these men may have a home to go to in the winter; and probably a few have saved money

enough to pay their board for the winter; but the majority are as destitute in the fall as in the spring, and must, as soon as navigation closes, resume their tramping. They generally go South where the climate is warm.

There are also many who make occasion to become inmates of a work-house.

Such a precarious life is, of course, detrimental and ruinous to health and many succumb to privations, caused partly by their own folly, but primarily by our rotten

"O ye capitalists! Avant! Ye would still have enough had ye much less. Ye have said that ye have raised yourself by your superior brain and skill. Go ye and repeat."

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are false.

They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom.

They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people.

Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests.

These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts.

They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government.

They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy.

They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs.

By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws,

they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of so-

cial revenue, the possessing class is

able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny.

It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures.

By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile

submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also

being used as the destroyers of that

individual property upon which all

liberty and opportunity depend.

The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in

which our institutions were founded.

But under the guise of defending

private property, capitalism is using

its power to destroy whatever

is for the workers' most immediate

determination to break down the unity

of labor in the trades unions, the

widespread apprehensions of impending

change, reveal that the constitution

of capitalist society are passing under

the power of inheriting forces that will

soon destroy them.

The Social-Democratic program is

not a theory imposed upon society

for its acceptance or rejection.

It is the interpretation of what is

sooner or later, inevitable.

Capitalism is already struggling to

make itself the dominant force in

the world.

It is no longer competent to

organize or administer the work of

the workers; and for every gain

advantage for the workers that may

be wrested from the capitalist system;

and that may relieve the suffering and

strength the ranks of labor. We

lay upon every man elected to any ex-

ecutive or legislative office the first

duty of striving to procure whatever

is for the workers' most immediate

interest, and for whatever will lessen

the economic and political powers of

the capitalist and increase the like

powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures, as means to the great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as far as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lead their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will truly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal to the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those whom we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

IV.

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PRIVATE PROPERTY and CORPORATIONS

Translated from the French of Jean Jaurès by Mildred Minturn Scott.

The immense economic and social movement that substitutes stock companies for personal property in industry has its legal form in the title of the Code that deals with these societies. The distance is immense from the entirely personal form of property to the impersonal form it assumes in the stock company; wholly new characteristics appear in the latter.

When a man owns an estate personally, or when he owns and manages a factory personally, there is a strict relation, a close tie, between the proprietor and his property. If it is a question of a farm and if the owner works it himself, one may almost say that the proprietor is of one body physically with his property. There is an exchange of matter and of force between the peasant proprietor and the land he cultivates. The wheat that fructifies through the effort of the peasant nourishes the strength of the peasant. Man makes the land and the land makes man. Even where the proprietor does not cultivate the land himself, it is unusual to find a case where he is not attached to it by deep fibres. That farm which probably seems to the outsider to be very like all other farms has a special aspect for him; it speaks to him in a secret language. There he played as a child, there he grew up, dreamed and loved; and his memories have taken the shape of that horizon.

The relation between the manufacturer or shopkeeper and his property seems less close, less material. The machinery and the factories, always vibrating, always in process of transformation, do not take hold on the heart as does the slow and penetrating movement of the earth. Nevertheless, when a manufacturer is really head of his factory, and when a shopkeeper is really head of his shop, when they oversee themselves the working of the complicated and often terrible mechanism in which their lives, their fortunes and even their honor is involved, the industrial or commercial capital that they bring into play is penetrated with their thought and their effort; it bears the stamp of their personality. So that even in this form, there is a close relation between the individual proprietor and the object of his proprietorship. It is clear that this relation is lessened in proportion as the property is extended; and a point in the growth of industry is reached when it passes beyond the powers of activity and of control of the owner; he is obliged to invent a kind of industrial administration through whose medium he can govern his property from above.

But even so, all contact between the proprietor and his property has not been abolished; and in peasant proprietorship, and the small and medium factories and shops, there is more than contact; there is the closest union between the individual proprietor and his property.

* * *

It is often difficult to dissolve this union. The individual proprietor can of course sell. The owner of real estate can sell his land. The man engaged in manufacture or commerce on his own account can sell his factory or his business. But this sale is not always easy, and often many years pass before it becomes possible. As the farm represents a unit that cannot always be broken up, and the commercial or industrial organism cannot be dismembered, someone has to be found who will take over the whole; the seller has to find another person who will be an exact and complete substitute for himself. And this is often extremely difficult. This is the reason for the great slowness that characterizes real estate transactions. This is the reason why it is so hard for manufacturers and commercial undertakings that have not yet taken the form of stock companies, to sell out. The proprietor is bound to his property, he is enslaved; he cannot free himself at will when he wants to, from the mechanism of property that he has set in motion; he cannot call back or withdraw his energy from the service into which he first put it. His is, in a certain measure, the creature of this or that property; he is the property of his property. He sticks to the shell of his property.

But if, in spite of the power of exchange and sale that often remains pure theory for him, the personal proprietor remains bound to his property, he does, as a compensation, have the sole management of it. The farmer cultivates his land as it seems best to him, the small shopkeeper and small manufacturer direct their businesses as they themselves see fit, influenced only by their desires and the economic necessities. They are not tied down by the vote of a majority of shareholders; their private wills decide; their personal activities are brought into play.

Lastly, and this is the final characteristic of really personal property, the owner is wholly and entirely liable for all the debts of his business. The owner of real estate cannot divide his responsibility. He cannot say: "These are expenses that I make for my vineyard. This is a debt that I contract in order to draft on a new stock. If I do not succeed, my vineyard alone is liable for my debt; my fields, my meadows and my woodlands are not involved." No, he cannot say that. All his possessions are the guarantee of his debt.

Nor can the manufacturer and the shopkeeper erect barriers and draw dividing lines in their fortunes. They can mortgage a certain piece of real estate in favor of a given creditor; but while there are debts, all their fortunes must go to pay them.

In case of failure, the manufacturer and the shopkeeper cannot say: "It was for my business that I contracted these debts which I cannot pay; let the creditors take my business plant, my factories, machines and raw materials; but I have my farm that was not involved in my commercial affairs; I have shares in the gold mines of the Transvaal that have nothing to do with the part of my business that has gone bankrupt. I will reserve for my own uses my farm and my South African securities."

No, the manufacturer and the shopkeeper cannot say that. In case of failure, they have to make public not only the balance sheet of one special business, but the balance sheet of their whole fortune. Article 439 of the Commercial Code says: "The declaration of bankruptcy must be accompanied by the balance sheet of the bankrupt. This statement must enumerate and give the value of all the possessions, real and personal, of the debtor, the amount of his assets and liabilities, and table of his profits and losses and a table of his expenses." And article 443 says: "The declaration of bankruptcy implies that from the moment it is issued the bankrupt no longer administers any of his possessions himself, not even those that may come to him while he is in a state of bankruptcy."

So all the manufacturer's or shopkeeper's possessions are liable for his debts, his real and personal property, his clothes, his books, and his ornaments, as well as his lands or factories or shops. His fortune is not like a steamer with watertight compartments; he cannot surrender one part of it to save the rest. It is liable as a unit, and as a unit it may go under. Just as long as property is really and wholly individual, as long as it is not transformed by a company contract, so long as it is not uninindividualized by the stock company, so long will the individual be wholly responsible. At one time, moreover, before the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the owner was liable even in his physical person, for all his debts. The proprietor was so truly of one substance with his property that the failure of the property brought with it the failure of liberty, and the individual was under lock and key at the same time that his fortune was under the sales of the receiver.

Before the growth of the system of limited liability companies, the essential characteristics of private property were, then, as follows: 1st. There is a close bond between the proprietor and his property; 2nd. This bond is so strong that in spite of the theoretic and legal right of exchange and sale, the property is often tied up; 3d. Property is absolutely subject to the isolated personal will of the proprietor; 4th. All the property of the individual, all his economic person, is liable for his debts.

Well, all these characteristics are weakened when we come to the constitutions of stock companies; and they are done away with altogether in the case of limited liability companies.

Stock companies may be constituted in several ways: we pass by degrees from private property to share property. Article 19 of the Commercial Code says:

"The law recognizes three forms of commercial companies:

"Partnerships;

"Sleeping partnerships (Societes en commandite);

"Limited liability companies."

This is the definition of partnership given by the Code:

Article 20: "Partnership is an association of two or more persons with the object of engaging in commercial transactions under a common name."

Here, we are as near as possible to private property. Nearly all the characteristics that I pointed out are present here. In the first place, there is a close tie between these persons and their property: the partners are themselves actively engaged in administering their capital. And it would be as difficult for them to sell out as for a single proprietor. Finally, the individual liability of each partner remains unlimited. They are bound by the debts of the company, not only to the amount of the company's assets, but to the whole amount of their private fortunes.

Article 22: "The partners named in the act of association are liable for all the debts of the company, even when the debt is due to the action only of one of them, provided this action was taken in the name of the firm."

Here we have only one new factor, that of partnership, which binds the will of each partner to the will of the others and creates among them a common liability; and partnership does not do away with the personal character of property, it only gives it the form of an association.

We take another step when we come to the sleeping partnership (societes en commandite).

Article 23 defines it as follows: "A sleeping partnership is an association between one or more partners who are wholly responsible, and one or more partners who only provide capital and are called sleeping partners (commanditaires). It does business under the name of the firm, which must be the name of one or several of the active partners."

So, while in real partnership all the partners are equal, we have here two kinds of partners. Some are active managers and wholly responsible; they give their name to the business and they only can give it. They are liable to the whole amount of their private fortunes, for the debts of the firm. But, besides them, are partners of a different sort, sleeping partners. They do not direct, they do not manage; they are, as the law says, simply providers of capital. They are not shareholders, since shareholders choose the directors of a business, while in sleeping partnerships the original contract specifies the responsible heads of the company. But the sleeping partners prepare the way for the shareholder and announces his coming by two characteristics: the absence of personal management and the limitation of personal liability.

Obviously, since the sleeping partners are providers of capital, they have, or may have, an important role to play in the business; they follow its affairs closely, more closely than shareholders. But the law defines strictly their legal role and their legal responsibility.

Article 25: "The name of the sleeping partner cannot appear in the name of the firm."

Article 26: "The sleeping partner is only liable for losses of the firm to the amount of the capital he has invested therein."

Article 27: "The sleeping partner cannot perform any act of management whatever."

Article 28: "If the sleeping partner infringes the preceding prohibition he is liable together with the responsible partners for the debts of the firm that may result from his own acts, and he may, according to the number and importance of those acts, be held liable for all the obligations of the firm, or for some only.—Advice and counsel, checking and overseeing do not involve liability for the sleeping partner."

How the characteristics of personal property are weakened here! How feeble is the bond between the proprietor and his property! The sleeping partner cannot interfere in any way in the management of the business in which he has invested a part of his fortune. If he goes beyond investigation or simple advice, he is held to be wholly liable: but if he remains in the discreet, self-efacing and rather distant position of a simple adviser, his pecuniary responsibility is limited to the amount he has invested in the partnership. If he has only put in \$20,000, even if the liabilities of the firm amount to more than \$200,000, he is only bound to give \$20,000 to the creditors: the rest of his fortune is not involved: it does not, so to speak, come into play. That part of his fortune that he invested in the partnership is in a way detached from the mass, and even detached from his own personality. His whole individuality is no longer involved. The individual is no longer as it were tied up in his property.

Mr. Leon Bourgeois often says that private property is a kind of extension of human personality. But the human personality is an organic indivisible whole. It is impossible to wound or remove one organ without involving and wounding the whole organism. And every act of the individual reacts on his indivisible personality.

Well, the owners are trying more and more to introduce divisions and compartments into their fortunes, which are the very negation of the individual organism, where every part is bound to every other and all are interpenetrated. When the bankrupt manufacturer is obliged to give up all his fortune, and in the past, his very person, when all his personality is involved in each of his commercial acts, one is in a certain sense justified in saying (although with the reserve that capital does violence to the proletarians) that the property of that manufacturer is the expression of his personality and the extension of it.

But what can be the meaning that Mr. Leon Bourgeois attaches to this expression in the domain of acts performed by companies or sleeping partnerships, since here the individual has spared no pains to

WENDELL PHILLIPS THE LIBERATOR

Henry F. MacMaster's Eulogy of the Great Patriot.

Every great achievement recorded in history, every great and noble act performed, must of necessity be associated with biography. America is justly proud of her many noble sons, but among them all, for courage of conviction, for strength of character, for that splendid combination of qualities which make the whole man, none will take higher rank than that silver-tongued advocate of freedom, that uncompromising foe of tyranny, Wendell Phillips.

The cause which he advocated while yet so young in life is a cause of which all America is proud, the abolition of negro slavery. This barbarous institution had rapidly developed into one of the most powerful forces in the world. People seemed blind to its criminality. Even in conservative Boston an abolitionist was hated as were the Christians in the time of Nero. He was driven from his place of meeting, dragged through the streets, his life put in jeopardy. If an aristocrat he was ostracized from society, if a minister of the gospel, he was sneered at in the pulpit. Slavery reigned supreme. It held editors, ministers, legislators and courts of justice in thrall; it denounced as treason the vital principle of the Declaration of Independence. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press had become a mockery. Degradation and moral apathy pervaded the land.

It was at such a time and amid such scenes as these that Wendell Phillips, the college graduate and cultured lawyer, surrendered all worldly ambition to devote his life to the lowly and oppressed. Had he aspired to journalism, he might have taken rank with Horace Greeley; to pulpit oratory, with Henry Ward Beecher; to the senate, with Clay and Calhoun; to the bar, with Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster. Indeed, journalistic renown, clerical eminence, professional distinction and political fame, all did sing to him their sweetest songs. But to the siren voices he listened not. With eyes fixed on the rock of resolution he pressed onward to the goal of duty.

So night is grandeur to our dust,

So near is God to man,

When duty whispers, "Lo! Thou must,"

The youth replies, "I can."

Soon after this decision occurred one of the most dramatic scenes of his eventful life. A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to denounce the murder of the abolitionist Lovejoy, who, while defending his printing press from the attack of a mob, had been shot down in cold blood. Every one was surprised to see the attorney general of Boston rise and declare that Lovejoy died as the fool dieth, and among other things compare his assailants to the men who made "a teapot of Boston Harbor."

Back in the great crowd, then but a young man of 26, sat Wendell Phillips. With cheeks burning with indignation he whispered to a friend beside him: "Such a speech made in Faneuil Hall must be answered in Faneuil Hall."

"You are the man to answer it," said his friend.

"Help me to the platform and I will," said Phillips.

Making his way through the vast throng, the greater part a mob, he stood facing them.

"Sir!" cried he, "when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought that those pictured lips" (pointing to the pictures on the wall) "would have broken into voice to rebuke that recreant American, the slanderer of the dead! The gentleman said that he should sink into insignificance if he dared condone to gainsay the principles of these resolutions. Sir! for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and by the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up!"

"Take back 'recreant,'" shouted the mob.

"Fellow citizens!" replied Phillips, "I can not take my words back."

He then went on and delivered a speech the like of which had never been heard in Faneuil Hall since Otis' immortal defiance to King George. He set the cradle of liberty again in motion. He proclaimed freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom for the slave.

This speech brought him before the eyes of the nation. He and William Lloyd Garrison became potent factors in American politics. Garrison and Phillips. One, uneducated, self-made, fearless, the editor whose pen was ever ready to denounce the national wrong; the other educated, polished, refined—the orator whose matchless eloquence was the inspiration of the cause. Indeed, the oratory of Phillips was destined to play a stirring part in these exciting years of agitation.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class uses the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. **ONE PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION,** and the concentration is going on at a rapid speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist class, in order to live decently at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it becomes sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have the vote. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism.

We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy does not mean that the industrial class will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Recent HERALD callers: Jakob Johansen, Astabula Harbor, O.; W. G. Beserter, Madison, Wis.; A. Slaughter, St. Paul, Minn.

For the benefit of several comrades who have inquired for the book we are pleased to state that the Rev. Herman Kutter's great book on Socialism that is stirring Switzerland is soon to be translated into English and brought out in this country. Announcement will be made later.

In Kotka, Finland, recently the Social-Democrats elected all the twelve aldermen. Two hundred unemployed made an out of work demonstration and \$25,000 was at once set aside to provide necessary improvements to give work to all classes. Socialists are doers as well as talkers!

We have no patience whatever with a certain few Socialist papers who are deliberately turning their readers and their trusting believers over to be skinned by all kinds of the most conscienceless advertising fakirs and quack remedy harpies. For the cleanliness of the Socialist movement they should be made to get their dollars some other way. Let their readers protest until this abomination is stopped.

The Montana News hits the nail on the head when it says: "Throughout four-fifths of the states Socialist unity has already been reached by the virtual disappearance of the S. L. P." That's gospel truth. And now some people even dream that our party will allow itself to be embroiled during a national campaign merely for the sake of allowing the S. L. P. vestige in one-fifth of the states from meeting the same fate it has met all over the rest of the country! We have not quite lost our senses, yet!

Speaking of the Hull conference, in which the British Labor party declared for Socialism, the London Labor Leader, Keir Hardie's paper, says it is not unduly elated or surprised, adding: "We have constantly in these columns expressed the belief that the great majority of the active trade unionists are Socialists in personal conviction, if not in political action. We are disposed, indeed to believe that were Socialism submitted as a simple proposition to any mass-meeting of working men in any of our large industrial towns, it would be generally endorsed."

Weekly papers that come from Great Britain are giving reports of

FOR SALE—The richest land in America, at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Close to town. Good climate, good water, produce from \$75 to \$100 per acre. EASY TERMS TO SOCIALISTS. MARTIN QUINN, 549 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Constructive Socialism

(BY H. L. NARIN, M. D.)

The author says: "To intelligently understand the subject we must have a clear conception of the principles of Socialism. These are definite and concise. In principle we stand apart from all of the old political parties and have nothing in common with any of the other parties.... Economic Socialism is not, but that is the top in accordance with well defined economical laws. To hasten the realization of the economic administration of Socialism, we must begin to lay its foundation. We must erect the structure from below upward"—in other words, we must show PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY.

It is a beautiful little book—pocket size—to inspire every worker for the cause. We can very highly recommend it to our readers.

Price 5 Cents per Copy—Thirty Copies \$1.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Company
342-344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

(Continued from page 1)

SUCORING THE UNEMPLOYED.

tions and made a brief address, showing the crying need of immediate action. Then the young mayor reached into his pocket and brought out a bulky bunch of leaves upon which his private secretary had prepared a speech for him to deliver in reply. It said that the request that emergency bonds be issued and immediate work begun was impracticable, and his private secretary, in conjunction with the corporation lawyers who had also had a hand in framing the mayor's address, suggested every "legal" excuse for doing nothing that the politician's ingenuity could suggest. "I just want the alderman

dorse its service. Ald. Braun (R) and Koerner (D) made plays in favor of labor and wanted the license granted so the unemployed could get work. Ald. Seidel (S.-D.), laughed at Ald. Koerner's solicitude in the matter and reminded him that the company had been working for months so it was not a question of getting it to begin. "I just want the alderman

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN MILWAUKEE: Alderman—Benjamin Baeselius, Henry Rice, Edmund Melius, Gustav W. Miller, George Robison, Birch, John M. Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schramm, Nicholas Petersen, John Haas, supervisors—Frank Boness, John Shuman, Martin J. Schaefer, Charles J. Gause, George J. Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Arthur Gardner, John Green, County Surveyor—Alex Green, State Director—William W. Arnold, Henry C. Raasch, Albert J. Welch, On Metropolitan Park Commission—Chas. B. Whitman, John Reichert, On Milwaukee County Commission—Chas. B. Wilson, On Board to Manage Trade Schools Inc School Board—John J. Handley.

SO. MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Albert Bittmann, Reinhold Kleist, Barb, Warren, Anton Brull.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Edmund J. Berner, Fred Brockhausen, Edmund J. Berner, Fred Brockhausen, Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, assemblymen.

IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Henry Bruns, A. C. Rausch.

IN TWO RIVERS: Alderman—Conrad Hoffmann, Justice of the Peace—John Zschil.

IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman—Ignatius Weber, First ward.

IN LA CROSSE: Alderman—John John Pintz, Supervisor, George Willard.

Here Business Agent Wilson broke in with the query as to whether he would not recommend a bond issue of \$150,000. This floored him a minute, as he had not learned his piece on that point, but there was nothing else to do but say that he would. Then he got to the impudent and insulting part of his speech. He said—or rather, he read:

"I am glad of this opportunity to add a word of warning against the growing tendency of placing too much confidence in the professions of some men who seek political ferment. It is too often the case that the people are told of pretended remedies when these remedies can afford no practical solution, nor do they meet the conditions complained of.

"As depressing as the local situation appears to be, as summarized in your resolutions presented to me, I am inclined to the belief that the citizenship of Milwaukee, typified by its great army of intelligent laboring men, cannot be misled by the impractical and, in this specific case, by what I believe to be impossible action on the part of the city authorities."

Ought to Have Saved Money!

"I am not unmindful of the fact that it is just such periods as the one now confronting us that calls for fair and honest speaking. A close analysis of the situation as it is, and as it has been, relating to labor conditions, might lead to the view that the thrifty laborer, after ten years of high wage earning, could stand a period, short in duration, it is to be hoped, wherein his employer could co-operate with him in meeting the serious condition. At a time like this, politics and its play, political agitation, and too frequently deception, and, what is worse, the arts of the demagogue, don't and should not count."

This was followed up by a lot of voluminous stuff about taxation and limitations and the like—stuff that was well punctured the next day when the Journal secured an itemized statement from the city comptroller to the effect that the city could contract for over two million dollars of necessary improvements during the year and stay within the legal limit.

When "hizzoner" had concluded his reading Business Agent Weber, overlooking the insulting flings in his speech, pressed him to promise to recommend immediately the issuing of \$150,000 of emergency bonds, and as the mayor agreed, the committee took its leave. But the mayor did not keep his word, and only the petition went to the council.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: Monday's meeting of the city council was notable for crowded galleries due to the out-of-work petition being presented and large numbers of out-of-work artisans being there to see what the city proposed to do to give them a chance to support themselves and families. Elsewhere is told the story of the out-of-work petition, but the meeting developed quite a sentiment in favor of doing something to meet the present local situation, and while there was a good deal of gallery play on the part of some of the capitalist party aldermen, who just before election clearly love the workingman, it was evident that Labor had forced the real situation to the front and beaten down the tricky conspiracy of silence on the part of the majority of the city capitalist newspapers, and that the aldermen realized that they must meet the conditions that existed, even for the sake of the capitalist interests. There were no insults to labor in the council as there had been in the mayor's office.

One of the main measures to come up was the matter of a license for the independent telephone company, which had formerly been given a franchise, but now under the state law would merely require a permit to string wires. Ald. Melius scored the present telephone system and the hearing that was had by the state commission, pointing out the probability as to how the company got witness to em-

specifications for public comfort stations in the city streets at various points.

Ald. Buech (S.-D.) introduced a resolution to use the Broadway armory, now city property, as a temporary municipal lodging house.

Cheaper Gas.

Consul-General Robert J. Wynne reports that the Gas Light and Coke Company, one of the largest gas-making concerns in London, has notified its customers of a reduction in the price of gas beginning with the first quarter of this new year. The consul continues:

The reduction is from 71 cents to 69 cents a thousand feet. Profits from residuals and increase of business is the explanation given. The Gas World's Year Book just published shows that the population within the London postal district is supplied with gas by 11 companies. Among them they supply 40,403,825,000 cubic feet of gas to 1,101,36 consumers. In this area there is produced nearly 25 per cent of the output of gas of the whole kingdom, supplying 19 per cent of the gas consumers. The Gas Light and Coke Company makes 23,444,000 cubic feet of gas in the year, and has charged 71 cents per 3,000 cubic feet, while some of the smaller companies charge a good deal less, notably the South Metropolitan Company, which charges 55 cents, and the Wandsworth Company whose charge is only 49 cents.

There are 1,260 gas undertakings in England, 258 in Scotland, 110 in Ireland; in addition to which there are 21 British companies owning gas works on the Continent and in other parts of the world. All the large towns in Scotland own the gas works.

SOME NEW THINGS UNDER THE SUN FOR MILWAUKEE READERS

How the City's Most Urgent Need can be Supplied by the Unemployed Immediately.

There should be comfort stations distributed all over the city, so that the public should not be obliged to walk more than five or six blocks to reach one. They should be built of concrete blocks, and of three patterns.

The smaller and greater number should have separate toilet rooms for men and women, with a single waiting room between the two, in which should be provided a city directory, small table, two chairs, the fire alarm and policemen's reporting cabinet, a small hot water heater to be attended by the police on the beat.

The second pattern should include an additional room for a voting booth and their distribution made accordingly.

The third could hardly be of a uniform pattern. They should be still larger and placed at transfer points where people wait for cars. They should have larger waiting rooms.

These stations will require a large amount of concrete blocks,

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Award in the Definition Contest!

Well Comrade J. E. Harris, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., has been adjudged the winner of the "Prosperity" definition contest, and the prize, a bound volume of Lorla's incomparable work on "The Economic Foundations of Society," will be shipped to him without delay. Here is his definition, that, in the view of the judges, made the most satisfactory and telling one:

Prosperity. Nine hundred and sixty-four failures in one month (October, 1907) involving liabilities of \$130,000,000 and assets of \$124,000,000; 300,000 workingmen thrown out of employment; the cost of living higher than during ten years and still going up.

The judges also named the following as entitled to Honorable Mention:

M. E. Ky., Geo. H. Goebel, N. J.; "Seedy Willyum," Chicago; H. L. Manitowoc, Wis.; F. W. Lough, Tex.; J. Geis, Wis.; W. L. Reynolds, Oklahoma, and Perry Engle, Iowa.

Next week we will present quite a bundle of "Charity" definitions, and then one week later that contest will close. A prize of a cloth bound copy of "Socialism: Made Plain" will go to the sender of the best definition. Get busy.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

(Continued from page 23)

sever all communication between a given part of his fortune and the rest of his personality?

I do not maintain—let me be quite clear about this—that the individual reduces his importance by these devices. In a sense he frees himself, since he is no longer wholly involved in a risky enterprise, nor wholly bound up in a compact form of property. By dividing his fortune in this way among several concerns that are not subordinate one to the other, the individual is no longer the slave of one enterprise, of one form of property. In a way he dominates his own fortune; he has freed himself from his property, though he still reaps profit from it.

It is a significant development that the bourgeois owners themselves have begun to detach their fortunes from their individuality, in order to free themselves. And if private property is that in which the individual is involved, then the whole trend of modern capitalism and its combinations is away from private property.

Fournier saw that clearly and expressed it excellently in his *Essay on Individualism*, a profound and penetrating book, the most concentrated and suggestive that he has written.

But it is in the stock company that the internal revolution of private property is consummated.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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H. W. HISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET

TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

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and we rendered unable to make even a slight objection to the rashest rulings that their biased judgment may foist upon us.

Signed by 66 names.

The list in the *Herald* contains about too names and is identical in text with that circulated in the Times Chapel.

Other newspaper chapels are signing petitions similar in character, and at the meeting of the union on the first Sunday of next month the matter will be considered.

A committee in all probability will be appointed by the president and the result of its deliberations will be presented at a later meeting of the organization.

The Typographical Union of New York is the largest trades union in this country and the second largest trade organization in the world, and the consideration of Socialism by this organization is bound to attract the attention of trades unionists all over the world.

Unfair Machines.

Standard Sewing Machine Co., unfair!

A reminder comes from organized labor in Cleveland, O., again that the Standard Sewing Machine Co. is doing its best to lower the standard of living of the working class and to break down the workers' defense against capitalist greed, the trade unions. In 1905 the Machinists and the Metal Polishers and Buffers asked for the 9-hour day and an increase of ten per cent in wages. Upon presenting the request the committee was at once discharged, and later on were informed that they would not be taken back unless they came back as individuals and would apologize for daring to hand in the agreement, and, furthermore, that the Standard Sewing Machine Company would have nothing to do with a labor union. The fight that resulted has been on for over two years and not one of the men who struck in defense of his union has shown the white feather in that entire time.

The following machines are made by the Standard Sewing Machine Company: All rotary machines, both for family and factory use, bearing their names, and VIBRATING SEWING MACHINES, Paragon, Kensington, Arlington, Gem, Norwood, Family Gem, Black Diamond, Our Very Best, Fashion, Metropolitan, International, Majestic, Superior, Favorite, Westlake, Perfection, El Corea, New Howe, Perla de la Casa, Imperial, Two in One Standard, High Arm Philadelphia Machine, Improved Faultless, Eliza, Raiz, Family Queen, Ball Bearing, Swift, Arnold. Also manufacture the Standard Computing Cheese Cutter for the Sutherland & Dow Mig. Co., Chicago, Ill.

To President Murphy of T. U. No. 6: The following members of the Times Chapel endorse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the *New York World*, and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, through the medium of the Socialist party, the members of the various trades unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts

Organized Labor



Printers Mean Business!

New York.—In an interview with the representative of the *New York World*, printed a few days ago, President Murphy of Typographical Union No. 6 was reported as saying that in future labor must look to politics as a means of bettering its condition. The suggestion was received with satisfaction by members of the union all over the city, and petitions were circulated for signatures by the members in which approval of the suggestion was announced. The following from the composing room of the *New York Times* is a fair sample:

To President Murphy of T. U. No. 6: The following members of the Times Chapel endorse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the *New York World*, and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, through the medium of the Socialist party, the members of the various trades unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts

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ANTIFLICK EYES INSERED

206 GRAND AVE.

5.00 for 3.85

**Aim by Moys.**

By Ald. Seidel—
RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and is hereby requested to draft an ordinance to be presented to the common council at its next regular meeting compelling street railway companies operating within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee to remove the snow which is swept by them alongside of their tracks, impeding traffic along the thoroughfares where said tracks are laid.

Passed by common council under suspension of the rules.

MILWAUKEE.

Branch Meetings Next Week.
MONDAY, 8 P. M.
County Central, 325 Chestnut st.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.
Danish Section, 264 Fourth street.
Twenty-first, 1432 Greenbay avenue.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Sixth, 594 Fourth street.

Twelfth, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.
Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall,
corner Potter and Kinnickinnic.

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.
West Side Women, 2714 North ave.
East Side Women, 327 Sherman st.

North Side Women, 1410 Holton.
FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M.
Eighth, South Side Turner Hall,
National Avenue.

Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.
Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.

Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.

Eighteenth, 400 Cramer street.

Twenty-first, Clarke and Teutonia.

Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield.
FRIDAY, 2 P. M.
South Side Women's Branch, 382
Washington Street.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to
new subscribers.

**Just the Thing for
This Weather**

For this week only we are offering a
HIGH-CROWNED, WIDE OF VISIONED STORM
COAT, tan or black. Dry, warm, and
keeps you from the doctor. This week,

\$5.00 Value for \$3.85

THIS WEEK
Ladies' Everstick Rubbers
59 Cents
Misses' Goodyear Glove
Rubbers
29 Cents

LUEDKE'S

413-15 National Avenue 413-15

OPEN EVENINGS—CLOSED SUNDAYS

Twenty-second Ward Branch has
arranged for a prize schafkopf
tournament, Sunday afternoon,
March 8, at Petersen's Hall, 2714
North Avenue. Admission 50c, in-
cluding refreshments. A number
of valuable prizes will be distributed
among the winners.

Eleventh Ward Branch, at its
last meeting, appointed a committee
which is now making all the necessary
arrangements for the seventh
grand prize schafkopf tournament,
to be held at Henry Schmidt's Hall,
corner Twenty-first Avenue and
Rogers St. Fifty dollars in prizes,
both cash and merchandise, will be
distributed among the winners. The
committee has decided upon the follow-
ing cash prizes: 1st, \$4; 2d,
\$3.50; 3d, \$3; 4th, \$2.50; 5th, \$2;
6th, \$1.50; 7th, \$1; 8th, \$1; 9th,
\$1; 10th, \$1. In addition to this there will be offered
ten merchandise prizes. Admission
to the tournament, 50c a ticket, in-
cluding refreshments. The players
are requested to choose their tables
as they enter the hall. The rules
will be as follows: Four players at
a table; the dealer not to play or
to score. When playing for the
least, the winner scores two points,
otherwise scoring will be as follows:
Two to three. No rapping.

Meanwhile, we propose to start
an effort to supply every public
library in the state with a complete
set of Socialist books, so that every
community may be able to get the
correct and reliable and authoritative
material on the subject.

We would like to have every
comrade in the state go to his public
library and get a list of the books
on Socialism there. Send us this
list and then we can see what books
they need.

This is a very important matter.
It is a great opportunity. Now as
never before people are studying and
learning about Socialism. And we must be sure
that they have right information
upon the subject, and have it available
for them in every public library in
the state.

MANITOWOC. Comrade Sand-
burg and the local organization are
certainly doing great work for the
cause here. Comrade E. Cantrell
of St. Paul, Minn., has been se-
cured for a lecture on the 27th of
February. A splendid article on
"What Is Social-Democracy?" appears
on the front page of the Daily Tribune.

BRANTWOOD. Comrade Sand-
quist writes that the Price County
Central Committee has now per-
fected arrangements for a tour of
their county by District Organizer
Comrade Frank Gauthier of Ash-
land. They are planning to have
him speak at Park Falls, Phillips,
Prentice, Ogemaw, Westboro, Rib
Lake, Medford, Brantwood, Knox
Mills, Spirit, Catawba, and Kennan.
This covers also a part of Taylor
County, and thus, they will work
the whole of their assembly district.

W. R. Gaylord is speaking this
week in Sisseton, S. D. It seems
that the whole town has been stirred
up over his coming. One of the
ministers preached a scorching ser-
mon against Socialism last week
and said that the speaker should be
arrested and put in jail. As a result
everybody in town is expecting
something doing and it is likely
there will be some big meetings.

Comrade Thomas Feeley of Mil-
waukee is speaking frequently at
branch meetings of the party in
Chicago. So you will see Wisconsin
Socialists are doing something
for the movement outside as well.

ALBERTVILLE. Comrade Long of Chippewa Falls writes us
that some of the people at Albert-
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speaker. They will certainly have
a chance. We will arrange it soon.

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One of the Milwaukee comrades

wrote to us for books on Socialism.
Their students are studying and
debating the subject. They want in-
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libraries are not sufficiently sup-
plied with Socialist books.

Here is a chance for the practical,
constructive Social-Democratic
worker to render some splendid
service. Let us supply these libraries
with good Socialist books so that
when people begin to investigate
the subject of Socialism they
can find the information they want.

Already several of our locals are
doing this. The Sturgeon Bay local
recently purchased a list of the best
Socialist books and presented them
to the library. And now whenever
they get any literature, leaflets, or
circulars they always say on them
somewhere "Read up on Social-Dem-
ocracy. You will find good books
on Socialism at the Public Library."

The Grand Rapids local recently re-
ceived a gift from one of the
wealthy friends of the movement
there, which enabled them to put
all of the better books on Socialism in
their public library. In this way
the information upon the subject
will get into the hands of a vast
number of people.

And besides the public school
students (increasing in number
every year) who are studying and
discussing the subject of Socialism,
there are over 100 debating
clubs in Wisconsin, we are told,
that within the next year will be deb-
ating this question. The Civic
Federation is furnishing the litera-
ture against Socialism. Of course
they have millions of dollars with
which to do it. But those who are
going to take the side of Socialism
in these debates will be just as
eager to get information for
Socialism as the others are to get it
against Socialism. And this affords
one of the greatest opportunities
we have ever had in the state of
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that within the next year will be deb-
ating this question. The Civic
Federation is furnishing the litera-
ture against Socialism. Of course
they have millions of dollars with
which to do it. But those who are
going to take the side of Socialism
in these debates will be just as
eager to get information for
Socialism as the others are to get it
against Socialism. And this affords
one of the greatest opportunities
we have ever had in the state of
Wisconsin so far as literature is
concerned.

W. R. Gaylord is speaking this
week in Sisseton, S. D. It seems
that the whole town has been stirred
up over his coming. One of the
ministers preached a scorching ser-
mon against Socialism last week
and said that the speaker should be
arrested and put in jail. As a result
everybody in town is expecting
something doing and it is likely
there will be some big meetings.

Comrade Thomas Feeley of Mil-
waukee is speaking frequently at
branch meetings of the party in
Chicago. So you will see Wisconsin
Socialists are doing something
for the movement outside as well.

ALBERTVILLE. Comrade Long of Chippewa Falls writes us
that some of the people at Albert-
ville are anxious to hear a Socialist
speaker. They will certainly have
a chance. We will arrange it soon.

RHINELANDER. The com-
rades here are doing fine work.

They secured 66 subscribers for the

HERALD, and expect to get more
soon. They are all very enthu-
siastic.

One of the Milwaukee comrades

wrote to us for books on Socialism.
Their students are studying and
debating the subject. They want in-
formation. In most cases the public
libraries are not sufficiently sup-
plied with Socialist books.

AT THE THEATERS.

Grand Opera.

The seat sale for the three performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera company at the Alhambra Theater Friday and Saturday of next week gives promise that every seat will be sold before the opening day. The complete program as announced by Manager Higler is as follows:

Friday evening, 7:45, "Aida." Saturday matinee, 2 o'clock, "Lohengrin."

Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, "Cavalleria Rusticana," "The Barber of Seville."

The box office sale will commence Monday morning at 9 o'clock, although the mail order sale has been on for the past two weeks. The San Carlo company is, according to the best music critics of the country, the biggest and best organization of its kind that has ever visited this country.

Alice Nielsen, who will sing "The Barber of Seville" Saturday night, is a lyric-soprano, whose talents, voice and striking individuality attracted general attention in London in 1904, during Mr. Russell's season of grand opera at the Covent Garden. Her success in America last season made her name a household word. Jane Naria is a dramatic-soprano of the grand opera of Paris. Her splendid career in Europe adds one more name to the long list of famous American women who adore the grand opera stage today. Florencio Constantino, tenor, whose beautiful voice and forcible acting and magnificent stage presence have placed him at the head of the profession in Europe and America. All of the other stars are famous in this country or in Europe. They include Fina Desana, Rosa Olitzka, Marie Glaessens, Florence Constantino, Carlo Dini, Giuseppe Epezzo, Victor Maurel, Ramon Blanchard, Adario Galperin, de Segurola, Giulio Rossi and Luigi Tavechia. Besides there is a chorus of sixty singers, an orchestra of seventy-five musicians and a ballet of twenty.

DAVIDSON

At the Davidson Sunday night "The Lion and the Mouse," the great play of the social and industrial problem, will open for the first half of the week. The company includes nearly all of the players of last year. Dorothy Donnelly, who appeared here as Laura Stolback in "The Daughters of Men," will be new in the role of Shirley Rossmore. She has made a triumph in it. While the general trend of the play is along serious lines, it is not lacking in comedy of an original kind and there is an edge to its wit that is as keen as a razor.

James O'Neill comes to the Davidson Theater Thursday night for an engagement of four performances, after a lapse of many seasons. On the opening night he will appear in his famous role of Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo"; Friday and Saturday nights will be given to "Virginius." For a Saturday matinee he will be seen in "Julius Caesar."

ALHAMBRA

Comedy that is hilarious, songs that are tuneful, and funmakers who are famous in two continents are a few of the salient features of the latest musical entertainment that is to hold the boards at the Alhambra next week. The name of this sterling piece of melodious fri-

a peer in their particular branch of work. The Ritchie company has staggered theater-goers by its versatility and skill.

Bijou

One of the important productions of the season is the auto-dramatic play "Billy the Kid," which comes to the Bijou Sunday, and in which Joseph Santley is the star. There are four acts of the play and the scenes are all laid in New Mexico. Dramatic authors have found the western country a fertile field in which to place the



action of their plays and that the public appreciate these locals is evinced by the overwhelming success which has been accorded such plays as "The Squaw Man," "The Virginian," "Arizona" and others of that ilk. The story told in "Billy the Kid" is said to be an exceptionally interesting one, the author having been fortunate enough to retain much of the atmosphere of the locality. Types there are a plenty and strong dramatic situations and climaxes with a deal of comedy relief.

GAYETY.

At the Gayety next week beginning Sunday, the big Behman Show, the greatest burlesque show in America in the opinion of many, will doubtless do a big business. Lots of special scenery is carried, and there is a big bunch of comedians and a good big, spanking chorus of high steppers.

STAR THEATER

The Dreamland Burlesques will be the offering at the New Star Theater this week. The company is made up of a number of funny comedians with Dave Marion at the head, and a large female contingent. The two-act burlesque entitled "Newport," staged by the author, Comedian Dave Marion, will be presented. This is an up-to-date musical conception, filled with laughable situations, funny lines, an abundance of pretty girls and bright and tuneful music. The olio consists of a number of clever acts. Besides Dave Marion the company includes Harry Fox, Will Lawrence, Fred Baney, George H. Pearce, Frank Bond Burke, the Three Handlers, Miss Agnes Behler, Adelaide L. Fell, and the Earle sisters.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week Electro & Co., the human battery, lighting cigars with the finger tips and the like, will mystify big audiences. Other big ones are Mostyne, Kelly Co., in comedy sketch; Cora Salisbury, pianist; the Hinde-Kimball company of acrobats, etc.

Campaign Fund.

John Catel	1.00
A. F.	10.00
Otto Braun	2.00
William Korb	2.00
Mrs. F. Korb	.50
Willie Korb	.25
Walter Korb	.25
A. friend	25.00
John Hollenstein, Junean	.25
H. Buech	1.00
F. Buenger	1.00
V. Heiland	1.00
N. D.	.50
R. J. D.	.25
N. G. D.	.25
T. Weisendanger	1.00
V. L. Berger	.50
John C. Kleist	25.00

THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

WHEREAS, under the present economic system the working people of this country cannot receive and do not receive the full value of their product, and since their numerical strength makes them the chief producers of the country, they are not able to buy back with their wages what they have produced, and

WHEREAS, an artificial over-production is thus created, and we have a so-called panic or industrial crisis about every fifteen or twenty years since capitalism has obtained full sway, and

WHEREAS, the working people of the country are not responsible for the coming of the panic or crisis, yet they must stop work and many of them must go ragged and hungry and become tramps, although willing to work, and this danger confronts 15,000 workmen in Milwaukee, who are out of employment today, and

WHEREAS, however, in the

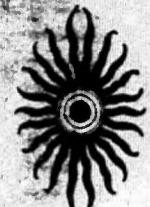
Eleventh Ward Branch,

literature	30.00
Max Franz	1.00
Henry Binmeister	.25
Arthur Bedell	.25
John Meyer	.25
Walter Smith	.25
Frank Minarath	.25
Hugo Klann	.25
Geo. Crill	.25
G. H. Poor, for books	.40
B. Starke	.25
P. Kuenze	2.00
A. Zeidack	1.00
H. Kretzschmar	1.00
G. S.	1.00
M. Mikkelson	5.00
H. Krusek	.25
E. Silberstorff	.25
F. Timson	.25
L. Mierow	.25
E. Spitz	.10
G. Jahnke	.25
J. Webley	.25
The real thing	.10
For the cause	.05
Walter Elftand	.05
F. A. Koch	.10
E. C. Lerak	.10
Ed. Zernica	.10
C. Saffke	.10
Art Grosskopf	.10
P. Hafemeister	.10
T. Frey	.10
H. Bartels	.10
C. Heiser	.10
O. Malzahn	.10
W. Bartlett	.10
Somebody	.10
Nobody	.10
A. worker	.10
W. Kingler	.10
A. McCallum	.10
F. Bartlett	.10
Aug. Froemming	.10
A. Templeman	.10
O. F. S.	.10
H. S.	.10
W. Witt	.10
E. Allwardt	.10
F. See	.10
Joe Wentin	.10
Paul Bringe	.10
G. W. B.	.10
H. Shirer	.10
A. Felske	.10
A. B. C.	.10
Aude	.10
Unbekannt	.10
Blank	.10
A. E. F.	.10
Unknown	.10
W. Henckel	.10
O. Lietke	.10
H. Kanitz	.10
M. Mies	.10

Machinists' Benefit.

Business Agent Wilson has arranged for a benefit vaudeville performance at the Shubert, Thursday evening, March 19, for the benefit of the Machinists Union's out-of-work list.

MAKE YOUR UNION PAY



—Through Its PRINTING—Part of the COST of Your Fight for Better and More Humane Conditions and Higher Wages

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your UNION LABEL AGITATION—to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One Is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars, Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75¢ for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75¢. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price. Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor. It would be to YOUR benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage YOUR institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

Remember that ALL the profits on printing done in this shop are ALWAYS used to help spread the wage-workers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to YOU, and to mold public opinion in favor of YOUR cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

Instruct Your Committees, or the Persons in Charge of Your Printing, to Place Your Orders Here—Helping Us to Help You

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VICTOR L.
BERGER

306 Main St., Milwaukee

WHEREAS, the

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLVED, that we respectfully demand of our aldermen and city authorities that they push to the utmost capacity all the public works on streets, sewers and parks, in accordance with the resolution introduced by Ald. Seidel, and passed by the common council and also issue emergency bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purpose of building school houses and bridges, thus employing labor of all kinds and every description and making it possible for the working people to stay in this town and support their families and do their duty as citizens and taxpayers, thereby avoiding the breaking up of families or the humiliation of private or public charity, and finally, be it

RESOLVED, that the Federated Trades Council, as the representative body of organized labor in Milwaukee, respectfully demands that the city of Milwaukee shall do its duty toward its working people who are its citizens and its taxpayers—for even the poorest of them are paying taxes whenever they pay rent—and alleviate to the utmost of the city's ability the financial hardships that are the result of this enforced idleness, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, that a committee of one hundred be appointed to deliver these resolutions in person to the mayor of Milwaukee and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee.

Crown Topics by the Crown Crier.

We want no bread riots in Milwaukee.

The kid mayor insulted the trades council committee men who planned the demonstration for city aid for the unemployed by referring to them in his speech as demagogues. To their credit it is said that they held their temper and did not retort in kind or resort to a more forcible resentment.

Dave Rose came to Milwaukee in a militia company to shoot down men who were striking for the eight-hour day—striking in the interests of better citizenship. And he still feels the same way!

It is generally supposed that when a public official picks out his staff, and especially his first assistant, that that staff, and especially the first assistant, are competent men to handle public business in the event of the absence of the chief of the department. That is what may be supposed, but it usually isn't that way. When Kelly, who prates so much about standing on the record of his office, started in as city attorney, he made up his staff so as to pay off political debts, and then went round the city hall afterward settling the abilities of his first assistant. Now he has forced his staff to agree (in order to hold their jobs) that they will submit to being fired in case he is elected mayor, in order that he can turn the office over to a "competent" first assistant, who would then become city attorney by promotion to fill the vacancy at the head, and have the chance to appoint a new staff. And probably the head place is already promised, under the surface, as a little campaign deal. Oh, these politicians!

Do you remember those supreme court denunciations of Rose for his get-rich-quick schemes? He has always lived by his wits. A nice fellow to talk about the working class being afraid of work!

Perhaps Becker might borrow Rose's Whoop-la special. Rose discovered that he had no further use for it!

Dave Rose spoke at a meeting at the corner of Seventh and Prairie Streets last Tuesday evening. He boasted that they hadn't been able to catch him with a grand jury indictment.

Then he paid his respects to labor, in good old Darlington Rifles spirit. He said: "If I had been mayor when the representative of the Trades Council called at the city hall and presented that petition, I

DAVIDSON

COMING SUNDAY—FOUR RIGHTS ONLY

HENRY B. HARRIS PRESENTS

The Greatest Success of

the Century

The Lion and

the Mouse

BY CHARLES KLEIN, Author of

"The Music Master."

Prices: \$1.50-\$1.00-75c-50c-25c

Beginning Thursday—Three Nights—

Popular Saturday Matinee, 25c to \$1

THE EMINENT ACTOR

MR.

JAMES O'NEILL

IN

MONTE CRISTO—THURSDAY EVENING

VIRGINIUS—FRIDAY AND SAT. EVENINGS

JULIUS CAESAR—SATURDAY MATINEE

Evenings, \$1.50-\$1.00-75c-50c-25c

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30

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Saturday

America's Favorite Young Actor

JOSEPH

SANTLEY

In the Big Melodramatic Triumph

BILLY

THE KID

A True Story of Western Life

PATIOS—LAUGHTER, COMEDY—TEARS

Week Beginning SUNDAY, March 1—

A Novel Story of the West Widely Known Actor

RALPH STUART

In the Famous College Play

"STRONGHEART"

would have handed him a pick and shovel and told him to go to work at \$1.75 a day—and you would see how quick that committee would have sneaked out!"

What a brilliant way to settle the unemployment problem! It takes the corporation politician to handle the workingmen! The Trades Council sends some of its officers with a committee to ask the city to provide more public work, and Rose would offer employment to those already employed instead of providing it for the big out-of-work army. That is Rose in his true colors, and now is a good time for workingmen—whom he used to "love" to take a look at him.

Now the business men are crying for better terminal facilities in Milwaukee. And how they scouted the idea when the Social-Democrats proposed a municipal terminal open to any line of railroad that wanted to build to Milwaukee!

Do the people of Milwaukee want the Bar Association to pick out their judges for them?

Certainly not after the unseemly vote-catching scramble that has just been witnessed in the Bar selection of a candidate! From all accounts it was a low down affair.

The contending candidates even voted non-residents and jail birds in their eagerness to keep the bench "pure" and "non-partisan."

Although Atty. Huebschmann did not allow his name to go before the association, two attorneys voted for him out of protest against the disgraceful proceedings.

Should the lawyers select our judges? Over half of them voted to put a corporation lawyer like Turner up as the Bar candidate. That alone shows the imfiniteness of the lawyers to dictate in such matters. It shows that over half the six hundred lawyers want a judge of a certain type on the bench. The voters have a word to say on election day, and they will repudiate the Bar Association and all its preferences.

Probably the dirtiest insult of all that the mayor handed labor was contained in the following paragraph in his speech:

"A close analysis of the situation, as it is and as it has been, relating to labor conditions might lead to the view that the thrifty laborer, after ten years of high wage earning could stand a period, short, it is to be hoped, wherein his employer could co-operate with in meeting the serious condition."

Ought to have saved money!

The irony of it! During that period of "high wage earning," the average yearly income of the workingman was about \$500. Every life necessity went up in price during that time as it never had gone up before. It would be amusing to see the pampered darling of a wealthy family and spendthrift such as the mayor is, try to get along on \$500 a year and raise a family. He would have to cut out chores girls and some things that Chief Jansen could probably mention.

Dahlmann's candidacy is a piece of colossal impudence. And his howl about taxation is the howl of the Dahlmann Estate, which owns a pretty good part of the land on which Milwaukee stands. The estate owns some 103 properties in the Third Ward, according to reports. It owns half a dozen big-paying properties on River Street, the "red light" street of Milwaukee. It also owns large pieces of empty property all over the north-west side. And the real spirit of his feelings on taxation was shown by his work in trying to saddle the Dahlmann's pavement expense on Fond

The announcement to the voters of his candidacy for reelection put out by a Seventh Ward alderman is a model of the old-style capitalist party political bunk. Glittering generalities that mean nothing and yet sound big to a certain type of voter.

Beggs' friend, Kelly, who is a lawyer, says we should have a lawyer for mayor. We have a liar now!

Now the Republicans have lost Dr. Schnittker! He gets four years in prison for criminal abortion. By reason of that fact he will not represent the Republicans in the charter convention or be a member of their county committee this year!

And now Mr. Kelly mourns the fact that the state suit against the street railway will not come on during the present campaign. He would have been glad to assist in the trial for what campaign glory he could have gotten out of it. But he says, "the case can be taken up only when the street railway is ready." After you, Dear Alphonse!

Pringle seems to want to do business with Milwaukeeans both alive as well as dead. He is a rich coffin manufacturer.

Here's an interesting item taken from the *Sentinel* of Feb. 9, in reference to a court case in which the relatives of a motorman killed on one of Beggs' cars sought to get hold of the company's record of the accident:

"Mr. Beggs was asked to show the records of accidents on the street railway's lines and cars and also the report of the conductor on car No. 1101, on which McCullery was motorman. He refused to produce the books, giving for a reason the fact that there were so many accidents on the lines that he could not keep track of them all."

"The questions will be certified to the Circuit Court in an effort to make Mr. Beggs produce the papers and reports."

A street car system run simply for profits and not in the interests of the people may always be counted on to have "so many accidents that it cannot keep track of them!"

du Lac Avenue on to the ward fund of the Tenth Ward. Between the interests of the Dahlmann Estate and the interests of the Meat Trust in which his father-in-law, Patrick Cudahy, is a chief mogul, Mr. Louis Dahlmann makes a nice specimen of a capitalist party candidate.

Philadelphia has just been having bread riots. Philadelphia is the worst governed Republican city in the United States. Honest government seems impossible there. With a government in the hands of predators it is no wonder the plight of the unemployed would be allowed to get worse to the point of desperation and exasperation. Let Milwaukee be forewarned and wise.

The latest trick of the politicians is to compare the present poor list with that of a time when the list was padded by the politicians for the political advantage they could get out of it. Supervisor Bell points out that many are too proud to ask aid from the county and that this pride should be reasoned out of them at a time like this. Is this time of work stringency to be used to pauperize the pride of our citizens?

No sooner were the galleries of the common council filled with workingmen last Monday than the aldermen of the old parties began to evince an unwonted concern in the cause of the workingman. Ald. Weil spoke against a pending measure which he feared might injuriously affect Labor Day. Ald. Bramm, who spoke hysterically against the resolution some months before expressing sympathy with the striking molder and then lacked the courage to vote against it, was last Monday also bubbling over with the milk of human kindness toward the workers! Ald. Wittig, Fitzgerald and others also talked workingman. But, just the same, they would rather the workers would stay in their back streets and alleys and vote ignorantly on election day.

The *Sentinel* editor's defense of Chicago's head-chipping chief of police is decidedly far-fetched.

That was a mean slap at labor of the *Free Press* city hall reporter, whose report stated that there "were two hundred men and boys" in line in the committee that marched over to the city hall to present the trades council petition Monday afternoon. As a matter of fact there were over six hundred in line, and the line reached from State Street and down to West Water Street across Oneida Street bridge to the city hall, and there were four men abreast. Talk about dirty journalism!

It is reported that the boodle cases swam away from the municipal court to the circuit court may fall down. The bonds were made returnable to the municipal court and were not changed, so that the defendants can disappear and the circuit court can not hold their bondsmen! Small loss if they skip.

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Those Crooked Figures!

Immediately after Becker's studied throw-down of the labor representatives and his phony claim that the city could not consider labor's request for increased public work to help the unemployed, as the city was "within \$158,310 of the bond limit," Bus. Agt. Weber proceeded at once to the comptroller's office to get the facts from the city's books. The results showed the foxiness of the dope handed out by the kid in the tower. The real figures showed that the city could spend over two million dollars for improvements! The figures were as follows, and the comptroller gave them to the daily press for publication next day:

Funds on hand for school construction	.....	\$360,000
Funds on hand for Sixth Street Viaduct	.....	275,000
Funds on hand for Kinnickinnic bridge	.....	125,000
Bonds upon which contracts can be made immediately:		
Twenty-seventh Street viaduct	.....	\$250,000
Highland Boulevard viaduct	.....	75,000
Auditorium	.....	250,000
Bonds pending and in their last stage of completion:		
Permanent Street improvement	.....	200,000
Sewers	.....	200,000
Dredging and docking	.....	130,000
Bridge bonds—East Water Street	.....	200,000
Total	.....	\$2,065,000

Becker's political nursemaid, Private See'y Vanderhook, upset by this turn of affairs, has visited the comptroller's office daily to find some way to take the sting out of these figures. Failing in this he prepared a newspaper statement for the mayor trying to smooth over the misleading statements of the mayor's address to the labor delegates.

The poor politicians! So afraid there may be politics in the unemployed agitation! Too bad!

The latest phase of old party job holding is the automobile graft. Here is the way it is worked: The official prevails on the city or county to provide him with an automobile in order that he "can give better service" and then uses the automobile for fancy family and social riding and for campaigning for bigger jobs. We have in mind Chief Clancy and Sheriff Knell.

The snowstorm was a godsend to Milwaukee's unemployed, according to the capitalist paper editor,

because it has furnished work for them. But what are the facts?

Only a limited number of men have been given employment, and the employment offered meant in most cases two or three hours. The ward foremen were so deluged with men that they threw up their hands in despair.

Supervisor James Sheehan was quoted by a morning paper, which was trying to ridicule the size of the delegation sent to the city hall by the Trades Council, as saying that twenty-five hundred men would be in the delegation. He said no such thing, well knowing that the resolutions only called for one hundred. Merely partisan misrepresentation.

The *Evening Wisconsin* editor wisely tells the men out of work in Milwaukee that what they want is not immediate employment, but a restoration of confidence. That's a very satisfying assurance to a hungry stomach—indeed! But if the *Wisconsin* editor is honest in holding for a restoration of confidence why is he trying to ridicule the effort of the Trades Council to have city work rushed on a large scale?

The immediate building of bridges, schools and so on would call for the product of all kinds of shops and therefore stimulate those lines of business, which is the thing the capitalists are howling for now—that their mismanagement of industry has had one of its periodical breakdowns. That editor evidently has callouses on his brain—or is it really his conscience that is so calloused?

To the others in the old parties, however, we would like to drive home this lesson: All the old party candidates are always honest men before election—according to the papers.

They are always honest before they are found out.

That is the most that can be said for them, for each one is looking out for number one with both feet, and his idea of serving the public is to serve his own best interests. It is well to fix this in your mind.

Instead of being all honest they are all subject to suspicion.

We freely grant that Judge Karel has earned his honors—in the old party way!

The *Evening Wisconsin* editor, as might be expected, is somewhat shocked because the Social-Democrats oppose the rule that makes the school board a collection agency. It thinks that teachers who do not pay their bills ought to be fired bodily. But before such a rule should stand the city should pay the teachers decent wages so that it would be easier for them to live cash lives. As a matter of fact, that old rule is highly insulting in its implication, and shows the spirit with which the capitalist mind has ruled the teaching force these many years.

Becker says it is hard to get men to clean snow. It is a capitalist politician's studied untruth. Thursday forenoon, Peter Linz, tired from walking about town, came into this office to tell how he had tried to get city work and failed.

Seeing in the *Sentinel* that men out of work could apply for temporary employment at the city hall, he started down in the morning and presented himself at the board of public works office. He was finally handed a list of places to apply for work, and out he started. The first place, 1189 Fratney street, was a baker shop, and there were no workers wanted there. Next he went to 1133 Eighth street, where the foreman of the Twentieth Ward hangs out, but a sign met his gaze

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